

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing a glass body having a glass surface and a coating applied thereto with coated surface, characterized in that the method comprises the following steps:

- Cleaning and/or coating at least a partial area of the glass surface with a primer/cleaner;
- Partially covering the glass surface with a masking film;
- Applying an isocyanate-curing polyacrylate lacquer comprising containing mineral particles having an average diameter of 2 to 30 µm in a layer thickness of at least 10 µm and a solvent to at least a partial area of the glass surface, wherein the polyacrylate lacquer is a 2-component lacquer obtainable from at least one polyacrylate binder containing mineral particles and at least one isocyanate hardener having two or more reactive isocyanate groups per molecule, which are optionally protected isocyanate groups, and the solvent share in the polyacrylate lacquer is 20 to 80% w/w prior to application; and
- Removing the masking film; and
- Curing the coating[[:]] to form a partially or completely cured coating having a layer thickness of 10 to 50 µm.

2. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, characterized in that the method additionally comprises one or more of the following steps independently from each other:

- Mechanically removing adhering residual ~~coatings~~ deposits from the glass surface originating from the manufacturing step of the glass body or from later contamination prior or after the cleaning and/or coating step with the primer/cleaner and/or;
- ~~Partially covering the glass surface, in particular with a masking film;~~
- ~~Removing the masking film and/or~~
- Abrading ~~the said~~ partially or completely cured coating to break ~~the~~ pointed edges formed during or after the curing step of the coating.

3. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the primer includes or comprises a polar, organic solvent having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, and at least one chemical of the following group[[s]] selected from the group consisting of[:]] alcohol, keto, aldehyde, ester and/or acid group(s).

4. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 2, characterized in that the residual ~~coatings~~ deposits on the glass are removed by polishing with steel wool, in particular stainless steel wool.

5. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the polyacrylate lacquer containing mineral particles is applied via silk-screen printing, spraying or rolling, ~~preferably via silk screen printing or spraying.~~

6-7. (canceled)

8. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[6]], characterized in that the mineral particles are oxides or mixed oxides of aluminum and/or silicon, including hydrates thereof.

9. (canceled)

10. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[6]], characterized in that dyes, ~~in particular color pigments~~, are added to the polyacrylate lacquer to manufacture color coatings.

11. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[6]], characterized in that the glass body consists of is acrylic glass, fire-resistant glass or multi-layer/composite glass.

12. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 24, characterized in that the glass body is single-sheet safety glass, and the coated glass has a surface tension that is roughly the same or maximally reduced by 10% relative to the uncoated glass.

13-14. (canceled)

15. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[14]], characterized in that the solvent contains hydrocarbons, and esters or alkoxy esters all of which have with 4 to 12 carbon atoms.

16. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[13]], characterized in that the hardener contains a C4 to C12 diisocyanate and, optionally, a silane derivative.

17. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1 [[6]], characterized in that the method additionally involves the step of removing the applied coating ~~all residue~~ without damaging the glass surface using a halogen hydrocarbon-containing stripper.

18. (canceled)

19. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 3, characterized in that said polar, organic solvent ~~said alcohol~~ is a C2 to C3 alcohol.

20. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 19, characterized in that said polar, organic alcohol solvent has less than 5% w/w of water ~~independently thereof~~.

21. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 20, characterized in that said polar, organic alcohol solvent has less than 1% w/w of water ~~independently thereof~~.

22. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[7]], characterized in that the cured coating has a layer thickness of 15 to 30 µm.

23. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 1 [[9]], characterized in that the mineral particles have an average diameter of 5 to 25 µm.

24. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 11, characterized in that said glass body is selected from the group consisting of [[a]] multi-layer composite glass, comprising type G-glazing fire-resistant glass of type G-glazing, and single sheet safety glass (ESG).

25. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 11, characterized in that said coating is further applied to the glass surface in built-in condition, in particular built into a frame.

26. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 15, characterized in that the solvent contains hydrocarbons, and esters or alkoxy esters all of which have with 6 to 10 carbon atoms.

27. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 3, characterized in that said solvent has 2 to 4 carbon atoms.